The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

NOTICE.

SOME time ago purchased from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Alleghany river, and, (in part of the consideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Western Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land sold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indisputable title. I therefore forwarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment of said obligation, as I shall not consider myself bound by it, unless I receive the stipulated consideration

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the Town of Erie, a person qualified to Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics. A person who can be well recommended as a Teacher, and who will be careful and attentive will meet with encouragement —none otherwise need apply

THOMAS FORSTER,
JAMES BAIRD,
JAMES WILSON,
} Trustees

Erie, June 10, 1801.

Ranaway on the 22d instant,

my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS CANNON, he is 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a lounging walk and a lazy habit. As he has absconded himself without the least provocation, though probably through the instigation of some evil minded person, I hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring him. To any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I may get him, I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, but no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker.

Pittsburgh, 24th June, 1801.

Whereas Nathan Heald and son

have erected, or in part erected, a Grist and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, state of Pennsylvania, and they the said Nathan and son are now carrying the works, and renting it during the time — The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures it, and as a great measure destroys a valuable meadow that I wish to improve, and as this was done without my consent, or any one authorized by me to permit it, I caution all persons concerned or otherwise as owner or occupier, that a suit will be commenced unless the dam is lowered in such a manner that the flow may pass in its usual bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN PLVER.

24th June, 1801.

DESERTERS.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the 16th inst. from this garrison*, JAMES BARNES, *a private soldier belonging to the 2d Regt. Artillerists and Engineers. He was born in Hunterdon county in the state of New Jersey, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, has light brown hair, fair complexion, and blue eyes—he is very fond of spirituous liquor, and when intoxicated very insolent. Also* WILLIAM FOUSE, *belonging to the same corps, born in New Jersey, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, brown hair, dark complexion, and grey eyes. On the night of the 18th instant,* JOHN HARRIS, *of the 2d Regt. Artillerists and Engineers, born in Chester county, in the state of Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He is fond of strong drink.*

Whoever apprehends the above described Deserters and delivers them to any officer of the United States, or secures them in any jail of the United States, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, or Ten Dollars for either.

JAMES READ, Captain
2d Regt. Art. & Eng
Commanding.

Fort Fayette, June 10, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 190 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land and a dwelling house on the Tract, and an orchard superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1800.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—also, several LOTS handsomely situated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the subscriber living on the Ohio two miles from Reardon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHERON.

April 6, 1801.

Cavalry Orders.

THE next stated day of meeting of the Pittsburgh Troop of Light Dragoons (Saturday the 4th of July) being the Anniversary of our National Independence, the Troop will form at the usual place of parade in Pittsburgh, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Inspection will take place, when members non-observant of the Rules and Regulations of the Troop with respect to equipment, &c. (should there be such) will be fined. Absentees at the last meeting, will pay their fines to the Quarter Master, George Stewart, before that day

JAMES BRISON, Captain.

June 19, 1801.

N. B. Dinner will be provided for the Troop by the Committee appointed at the last meeting to make arrangements for the celebration of the day.

Ranaway from the subscriber,

living in Pittsburgh, about the 1st instant, a Negro boy named JOE, 14 or 15 years of age, and bound to 28. He was taken up by Mr. Thomas Lee, 15 miles from this place, on the road to Greensburgh; he remained with Mr. Lee 8 or 9 days, who proposed buying him of me, but while the negociation was carrying on, Joe went off again, and said he would return home. He may still be in that vicinity, but I am rather inclined to think he is gone down the road with the intent to pass the mountains, as he told Mr. Lee (when he took him up) that he was then going to Baltimore. He had attached himself to and was in company with some waggoners bound for that place. He is a light coloured Negro, smart and active, very artful and can contrive a very plausible story. Any person that will send him home to me shall be liberally rewarded in proportion to the distance, expence and trouble he may be at.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

June 24, 1801.

Entered, as Strays, with the

subscriber, wood ranger for the county of Allegheny, a ROAN MARE, 14 hands and an half high, 13 or 14 years old, the near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, paces, and had on a jingling large bell.

Also, a dark brown FILLY, rising 4 years old, neither docked nor branded, a natural trotter, and had a piece of a yoke round her neck. The owners may have them again by proving property, and applying to the subscriber living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittsburgh.

JOHN BELL.

June 24, 1801.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Pennsylvania Population Company still continue to sell portions of their Land situated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual settlers, at moderate prices and extensive credit. The Company have paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their settlers, and the great obstacles that attend the first settlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of sale, together with the peculiar advantages that lands purchased will have from rapid emigration to the old settled states, as their lands are also preferred, the settler is thereby secured in his location in the state—the quality of their lands are equal, if not superior, to any now settling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. Now settlers can be supplied with [illegible] at reduced prices, from the [illegible] long in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of the Company have their Agents stationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Conjat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the subscriber in the town of Greenfield, east end of the Triangle adjoining the west line of the state of New York, where settlers from the eastward, or elsewhere, may be accommodated with an extensive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for*
Pennsylvania Population
Company.

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. } 3m.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN-YARD, *with every suitable convenience for carrying on business, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavern-keeper, Pittsburgh, or to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, on the premises.*

May 19, 1801. *tf.*

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 30.

BY the overland dispatch which arrived at the India House, intelligence was received of Rear Admiral Blanket's having sailed from Bombay on the 28th of December, with a part of his squadron, and the troops from Bombay destined to act in Egypt. The rest of the force was assembled at Trincomalee, under the command of general Baird, and was expected to sail in January. The whole it was hoped would land at Suez, before the end of February.

The arrival of the two Hamburgh mails yesterday, must be considered matter for great congratulation, as the intelligence brought to government was highly satisfactory. The circumstance of the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen having determined to reopen the navigation of the three Great Rivers which empty themselves into the Northern sea, was very justly considered of such importance, as to be immediately made the subject of a letter from Lord Hawksbury to the Lord Mayor.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICA.

Sir William Scott yesterday brought forward a motion, in the House of Commons, for the better regulation of His Majesty's Prize Courts in the West-Indies, &c. which after some considerable conversation in favour of it, and being seconded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was accepted, and leave given to bring in a bill. Mr. Scott observed that it was of the highest importance to the interest and character of G. Britain, that some alterations should take place in the nature of the jurisdictions, and that instead of the numerous courts now existing, there should be but three; one in Jamaica, one in Martinique, and one in Halifax; and that the Judges instead of depending on the quantity of business for their profits, should be placed, by liberal salaries, together with the Registers and other officers, beyond the reach of corruption. In proof of the infamous conduct practised in these islands, it was remarked, that out of 318 cases, not above 25 had been confirmed by the court of appeals in England. Mr. Nichols suggested the necessity of providing, that no one who had not taken a degree in our courts of civil law, or been admitted to the bar in the English courts, should preside in those courts.

We flatter ourselves that the measures of the Emperor of Russia will prevent the effusion of blood in the Baltic, and speedily re-establish us in our former situation there, with respect to commerce and navigation. We regret, however, that it is not yet in our power to announce the removal of the embargo. As we have already stated, this measure being in its nature reciprocal, it was naturally to be expected that they would wait in Russia for news from England on this point.

We believe it is now settled that Lord Whitworth shall go as ambassador to St. Petersburgh, and that Lord St. Helens shall be plenipotentiary at Paris, in the event of a right understanding between our ministers and the Chief Consul of France, respecting the grounds of a negociation.

Private accounts from Paris state, that the utmost discontent prevailed there at the conduct of Rear Admiral Gantheaume, in consequence of his not having persisted in his attempt to get to Egypt. Upon the intelligence being received of his having put into Toulon, Buonaparte sent off a courier immediately, ordering him to put to sea the moment he received these orders. Gantheaume did not obey till some days afterwards (the 19th inst.) alledging the bad condition of his ships, and the damage they had sustained in the voyage from Brest; and requested an examination into his conduct.

It was reported at Paris, when the account was brought, that Gantheaume had returned to Toulon, which he did two or three days after its sailing, that the Chief Consul had immediately superceded him by the appointment of admiral Bruix to the command. Sir John Warren had sailed from Naples on the 19th day Gantheaume left Toulon, and was cruizing for him off Sardinia.

YARMOUTH, April 26.

Sir Hyde Parker, we can now confidently state has been recalled from the command of the Baltic fleet, and Lord Nelson has been appointed to the chief command. His Lordship had, we believe, entertained a wish to return to England; and accounts from Copenhagen received yesterday, state, that he had requested passports from the Court of Denmark for Hamburgh, but we presume the new arrangement which has been made will change his Lordship's destination. The St. George of 90 guns, his lordship's flag ship, was the only line of battle ship remaining off Copenhagen, after the departure of Sir Hyde Parker for the Baltic, which took place on the evening of the 16th. Many circumstances have come to our knowledge respecting the conduct of the Baltic fleet, which we deem too delicate to be publickly stated at present.

From the New York Gazette.

THOUGHTS

Collected from some of the best writers on politics.

The concentrating all the powers of government, legislative, executive, and judiciary in the same hands, is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers, will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one: 173 despots would surely be as oppressive as one.—The powers of government should be so divided an balanced among several bodies of magistracy, as that no one could transcend their legal limits, without being effectually checked and restrained by the others.

It is an error of those who think it an unconstrollable maxim, that power is always safer lodged in many hands than in one; for, if these many hands be made up only from one of the three divisions, it is plain from examples which may be produced, and easy to be paralleled in other ages and countries, that they are as capable of enslaving the nation, and of acting all manner of tyranny and oppression, as it is possible for a single person to be, though we should suppose their number not only to be four or five hundred, but above three thousand.

It is impracticable to any definition of the liberty of the press which would not leave the utmost latitude for evasion — Its security, whatever free declarations may be inserted in any constitution respecting it, must altogether depend on public opinion, and on the general spirit of the people and the government.

Perhaps it may be affirmed with justice, that they who have enjoyed the privileges of any society in time of peace, if war or danger to the public should arise, may be hindered from emigrating at that time, and compelled to contribute their share in what is necessary to the common defence.

Those who act with a corrupt party are sometimes not aware of the nature and extent of its pernicacy, but from thoughtlessness and a compliant disposition are led to join in measures contrary to the general tenor of their principles and conduct.

As power, when not the result of direct force, has its best support in the public opinion, it is proper that all the outward marks of respect should be employed to enforce that ready submission which is essential to the regular administration of government.

Whatever secondary props may use

From POLITICS, to build the public peace,
The basis is the MANNERS of the LAND.
When rotten these, the politicians wiles'
But struggle with destruction: as a child,
With giants buys; or giant, with a Jove.

A pious example in persons of high rank and authority has an amazing weight and influence.

From the NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.

French Influence has found, and will long find both motives and means to disturb and controul the measures of any honest and truly national government in America.

Since Rome, no state has ever manifested such exorbitant ambition as France. Whether this arises from the nature of her power, which has ever been military, or the extent of it, which for two centuries, has proved an overmatch for any European State, whether two centuries spent in efforts for aggrandizement have formed martial habits, or whether the national character be the cause rather than the effect of those struggles, the fact is certain, that *France* is, of all modern States, the most military, intriguing and ambitious. Since the revolution, all traces of every other passion have disappeared, and the sword is the only utensil to occupy industry or to carve out its recompence. With the Frenchmen reap where they have not sowed. By waving that, they command the diamonds of Brasil, and strip the churches of Italy. Cæsar's fortune, scarcely less than Roman, has kindled a passion for conquest, and blown up a spirit which the hostile force of the civilized world would not intimidate, the empire of the world would not satisfy. The avarice of a commercial nation calculates its means and reckons up the value of them. A conquering nation disdains both gold and arithmetic, and computes the presumption and audacity of its attempts as the prises on its plodding neighbours, and as the resources to ensure its triumphs. Behold France conducting her intrigues and arraying her force between the arctic circle and the tropics—Here in Russia the friend of despotism, preparing to subvert the empire of the Turks; in Ireland the auxiliary of a bloody democracy; in Spain and Italy a papist; in Egypt a musselman; in India a brahmin; and at home an atheist; contemning every species of monarchy, democracy, religion of every sort, and none at all, as suits the necessity of the moment. It may be said that it is nothing to the people of France whether their armies win or lose a battle? Glory is not [illegible]

...credible ... man... a nation shoul... perform ... labours and make efforts of the mo... perilous and astonishing kind merely for glory ... Those, however, who reason against the military passion as a chimera, arraign the authority of history. What was it to the Romans, tha... Mithridates, or Tigranes, or Antiochus, or Perseus, did not respect the majority of the Roma... people? Surely that did not affect the market... or amusements of Rome: yet never was there... an objection in the forum, never was there any... repugnance to the enrollment of the legions, fo... chastising the rebellious insolence of any king... who had never heard of the Roman name, o... who did not tremble when he heard it. Accordingly, the soldier citizens cheerfully engaged to march across deserts and mountains, to the extremities of the then known world, to assert the glory of the Roman name, and to fix the statue of the god Terminus, as far east as the shore of the Euphrates. The sons of business, who do not feel this spirit, will be slow to believe that others feel it—But Frenchman are animated with as large a portion of it, as the soldiers of Paulus Emilius, Lucullus, or Crassus.

France is, probably, the most populous of European states, if we except the wandering tribes subject to Russia. It is the only state in which the sword is the only trade. Commerce has not a single ship: arts and manufactures exist in ruins and memory only: Credit is a spectre that haunts its burying place: Justice has fallen on its own sword; and Liberty, after being sold to Ishmalites, is stripped of its bloody garments to disguise its robbers—a people, vain enough to be satisfied with the name of liberty, are called free, and the fervour of its spirit is roused to bind other nations in chains.

From all these circumstances thus singularly combined the whole physical force of France is its political force. There is not a view, nor a purse, that its gigantic despotism cannot open at pleasure!

It is impossible that means so vast should be possessed without the desire to employ them. The obstacle to their successful employment is England. In all her ambitious attempts Great Britain stands in her way. She stands like a necromancer, herself invulnerable, & by her spells the giant France it smitten with a palsy. With a spirit less generous than her courage, and sometimes with an intention to objects unworthy of her situation, England stands the bulwark of the civilized world, the only obstacle to the universal despotism of France.

Every thing, therefore, concurs to give activity to French influence. Her ambition, that seeks territorial agrandizement in all parts of the earth, and the impediments that the naval power of Great Britain every where throws in her way, creates the necessity, the motive, and the means of influence. Being inferior at sea, she tries to gain friends or to subdue allies on the shore of every sea. Accordingly, in Italy she obliges the Genoese, the Tuscans, and the Romans to exclude the ships and manufactures of England from their ports. She will exact the like terms from the Emperor and from Portugal. She will never cease to stir up the jealousy and ambition of the Emperor Paul till he has forced the Turks to banish the English from the Mediterranean. Egypt is seized to secure a station on the land that may finally expel the English from India. Popular passions are courted in America, that they may obstruct first, and then subvert and revolutionize the government—Credit, public and private, is an anti gallican interest. By subverting credit and abolishing debts, British hostility is entured, British commerce excluded. Besides, French islands in every war are destitute of the protection of a naval force. They are forced to depend on the resources of their own soil, and on the supplies that the United States will furnish. The neutrality, and still more the friendship and co-operation of the United States, will be sufficient to preserve their colonies and eventually to turn the scale of power, in the contest for empire, in favour of France. Having no trade of her own, she is our customer, not our rival; her public ships, fugitives on the ocean, are seldom its tyrants. She is interested, and has the opportunity to foment the passions which arise in America from the use, and too frequently from the abuse of the British dominion of the sea.

Is it then difficult to explain by this theory all the conduct of France and her emissaries, and the co-operation of her partizans in America. She has exerted her diplomatic skill to seize Louisiana, Florida, and Canada, employed her GENETS to enlist men in our back country to occupy them. She was, in 1783, averse to our grandizement, lest it should make us strong enough to stand alone, and to do without her aid. She has opposed every step towards the stability of our government, and for the establishment of its resources and credit. Her emissaries in 1783 opposed the grant to the army. wishing to foment factions and divisions: in '87 the federal constitution; in '89 the funding system. She has been leagued with every faction, as Fauchet's intercepted letter shows. There is no doubt that the Jacobin gazettes are in her pay. The dispatches from Mr. Gerry, Marshall, and Pinckney, shew that she relies on her power over the constituted powers of the United States, she has interfered in our elections—and she needs us as instruments of her hatred of England too much to lose a moment, or any practicable means, or to forbear any expence that will secure the preponderence of her influence in our councils.

There is foreign influence, and it is French.

American Intelligence.

CONCORD, (N. H) June 4.

A very remarkable effect of lightning happened at Sandbornton, on Friday the 29th ult. about sun set, near the houses of Thaddeus Page and Jeremiah French. The bolt fell on a pine tree about 100 feet high, and about two feet diameter, splitting it into shivers, and scattering them over about four acres of land, and then from the root of the tree it took its course in five directions—one of which was on a log fence flanking near the root of the tree, which it followed about 7 rods, laying it flat, to the ground, shivering many of the logs into pieces, and setting the stuff on fire—the other four branches took to the ground from the stump of the tree, and continued about 5 rods, digging furrows in the earth in some places nearly 18 inches deep, turning out rocks, one to the weight of 4 or 500, and laying it eight or ten feet from the furrow—the furrows were as crooked in the earth as lightning is in the cloud. No damage was done, excepting two boys were knocked down at Mr. Gage's door, about 25 rods from the tree—the boys were not much hurt—several squares of glass were broken in Mr. Gage's windows, and many things thrown down in the house. Mr. French's house stood within about 12 rods of the tree, it had one door knocked in, but the people in the house were not hurt.

BOSTON, June 5.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Thursday, June 4.

Agreeably to assignment, his Excellency the Governor met the two Houses in convention, at twelve o'clock this day, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

WITH diffidence I have again undertaken the important office, to which the partial regard of the people has invited me. I feel a grateful sense of this renewed testimony of their confidence, and hope that a fair examination of my public conduct will prove that I have no other objects in view, than the peace and prosperity of the State. Whenever it shall be thought that another will more effectually promote these objects, I shall cheerfully return to a private station. In the mean time my best endeavours will be continued, to advance the reputation and welfare of my fellow citizens; to preserve their privileges unimpaired, and to select those for public office, who are most distinguished for abilities and integrity, by whatever name of political distinction they may be called.

Although in the choice of a President of the United States, the result has not corresponded with the wishes of many citizens of this commonwealth; yet they will reflect, that in Republics, the opinion of the major part must prevail; and that obedience to the laws, and respect for constitutional authority, are essential to the character of good citizens. We are encouraged to expect, that the First Magistrate will not depart from the essential principles of our government; and so long as his administration shall be guided by those principles, he will be entitled to the confidence of the people, and their interest requires that he should possess it. But if it shall be thought hereafter, that these anticipations are not realized, still a sense of decorum and regard to justice, and the public welfare, should exclude asperity and false colouring, from every discussion of public measures; for the morals and liberties of the people will be in danger, if the free presses in the United States are disgracefully prostituted to faction and falsehood.

The defence of our country is confided, by the constitution, to the general government; but as the chief reliance is placed upon a well disciplined Militia, and as the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the Militia, are reserved to the several States, the frequent attention of the Legislature to these circumstances, will be necessary to the public safety.

Among the various subjects of state legislation, there is none more important to the preservation of free governments, or more interesting to the happiness of society, than the instruction of the people, and particularly the education of youth: It is not enough to teach children to read and write, and understand the first rules of arithmetic; it is also of importance to habituate them to restraint; to form their temper and manners by the principles of benevolence and justice, and to awaken the useful energies of their understandings, and cherish the virtuous propensities of their hearts. A bad temper is often made a good one by education; and the difference we observe in the characters of men is, in a great measure, owing to the different impressions they received from the examples and precepts of their instructors.—In the presence of those who are respectable they are accustomed to control their passions, and learn the important lesson of self-command. With such an education they seldom fail to make useful and quiet members of society; but those who are idle and unrestrained in early life, will be ready to oppose lawful government, and disturb the public peace. Moral qualifications are of the first importance in the office of instructors; their virtues should serve for models in the conduct of life. If they are chargeable with vice or impiety, no attainments in knowledge can compensate for the contagion of their bad examples.

The celebrated Legislators of antiquity, considered the education of children, as the most essential duty, and the most important exercise of government: it was regulated by the authority of the magistrates and upon principles of the public good. Their institutions were calculated to inspire the youth with respect for the laws, and love to their country; to form them to habits of temperance and truth, and teach them to honour their superiors and venerate old age. Our ancestors were impressed with the importance of this subject, and manifested an earnest solicitude, that their children might be educated in literature and religious and moral principles. The University in the neighbourhood is an evidence of this. Soon after the settlement of the country, they provided for the establishment of schools for the children of the poor as well as the rich: and if parents neglected to teach their children to read, and to bring them up in some honest employment, the Selectmen, with the assistance of two Magistrates, were authorised to take such children from them, and place them with masters to be strictly attended to. The whole influence of education is necessary in republican governments; they depend, for their support, upon the enlightened and affectionate attachment of the people; and there is no ground to expect they will be preserved, unless the youth are trained to knowledge and virtue, and taught by example and education, to submit their own to the public will. Our constitutions have liberty for their vital principle; but this liberty is reasonable, and subordinate to the laws, and whenever it shall become superior to law, it will degenerate to licentiousness, and be lost.

The care which is now employed in the instruction of youth, must give pleasure to every friend of the State; and if the failures in education are owing, not to the want of legal provision, but to inattention in the people, the influence of the individual members of the legislature may go far to remedy the defects.

As a part of this subject, permit me to suggest, that the institutions of the Sabbath, and of public worship, were regarded by our ancestors with peculiar devotion, and that our State constitution recommends the support of them, while at the same time it carefully guards against a violation of the right of conscience.

It will be acknowledged by every one, that public worship if useful, as a school of good manners, and of decent and orderly deportment. But as religion is the only sure foundation of human virtue, the prosperity of the state must be essentially promoted, by a due observance of the Sabbath, and by the meeting together of the citizens to learn the duties of moral obligation, and contemplate the wisdom and goodness with which the Almighty governs the world. In such assemblies, they can hardly fail to receive useful information in the conduct of life, and impressions of reverence for the Deity, which will never be totally effaced. Even the instructions that produce no apparent effect at the time, may so far gain a place in the memory, as readily to revive in it, when occasion calls for them. It is the nature of vice to dissolve society; but these institutions tend to uphold it, in a condition favourable to order and virtue: by preserving them, therefore, we shall preserve the virtue, and secure the happiness of the people.

If any of the towns or plantations which have been lately settled in the commonwealth, are unable to provide the means of instruction and education at their own expence, will it not be expedient for the public to afford them assistance, that no children may grow up in the State without instruction?

I will detain you no longer, Gentlemen, than to observe, that I know of nothing, except the usual business of the General Court, which now calls for your attention; and that I shall readily agree to any measures conducive to the public good, which you may think proper to propose.

CALEB STRONG.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

As the Congress on her way here, passed by Mount Vernon, minute guns were fired in honour of the memory of General Washington—The whole ship's crew were very much affected.

From a late London paper, April 28

At Pontefract sessions last week, the Cloth Supervisors delivered into the magazines the accounts of the number of broad and narrow cloths milled in the West Riding, for the last twelve months, of which the following is an exact statement:—Broad Cloths, 285 851 pieces, containing 9,263,066 yards—Narrow Cloths, 156,262 pieces, containing 6,014 420 yards. Increased in Broad Cloths, 15,095 pieces, or 362 857 yards.

NORFOLK, June 6.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Wilkinson, to his friend in Savannah, dated May 8, 1801.

"We have alarming news from the Seminoles towns—Bowles's revived interest and influence at this juncture, will certainly shake the authority of the United States. From the best information received as late as this day, Bowles had received a cargo of valuable goods from some one of the Jamaica ports—the traders are flocking to him, and I fear will become his advocates, as he disposes of his goods at an extremely low rate. Letters from Col. Hawkins and Timothy Barnard, say, "the mischief makers are again at work—a convention of the Creek nation will take place on the 23d of May—we know not the event.

"I think from the doubtful state of the Col. some serious and decisive stroke is in agitation."

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia.

"Many anti-federalists here, who were imposed upon by the virulent invectives, and petulant railing which were copiously vented against the predecessor of Mr. Jefferson, and who hoped to see realized in his administration the halcyon scenes of the fabulous age, behold with painful solicitude the first steps of the new administration; Trusting to some smooth professions, contained in the inaugural speech, they hoped the mild and beneficent sentiments of peace and moderation were to reign in the breast of our first magistrate; that he would model his political system so as to obtain general satisfaction and permanent tranquility—they find, however, that his philosophy is subordinate to the fiery passions of party spirit and resentment.

"Colonel Humphries who was the aid during the war, and the confidential friend of General Washington, has been recalled from Madrid, and Mr. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, appointed to that Court. 'Tis said Mr. P. solicited the President to send him to London, was told that Mr. King was just now in a negociation of great importance, conducted very much to the satisfaction President, who had requested him to continue London, till the next meeting of Congress. Baldwin, of Georgia, it is said, also applied the embassy to Madrid, and the preference Mr. P. has occasioned much murmuring. district attorney for the state of New-York, been turned out of office, which is given to Edward Livingston. Livingston applied for embassy to Paris, which has been since given his brother; and to silence him he also got office—that of district attorney.

"I have lately returned from Washington where I was when the loaves and fishes were distributing. I felt much for some of the unfortunate who are turned out of office, but I felt for the President. The multitude of applications for offices, and the pressing manner in which they are made, places the Executive in the most perplexing state of embarrassment."

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1801.

A VIOLENT STORM.

On the night of the 4th inst. a dreadful storm do took place in this settlement; the clouds came up from the north and south, and after meeting or blending themselves together, took a direction a little south of east; the breadth in general is about 40 rods; the length is not yet known, but is at least eight miles; in the course of which laid almost every thing level.

On Benjamin Stokely's Cool-Spring Tract, two stables, a barn, hay house, three cabbins, and a spring house, the roof of each of which was taken off in less than a minute; nearly two hundred pannels of fence were blown down; a cow was carried nearly twenty yards, cast on a pile of rails, and almost killed; her being muddy on back and sides; is an evidence that she was rolled over and over across a corner of the garden, after the fence was demolished, no other ground being near where she was, that would have muddied her. A set of bars, consisting of five, were taken away, one of which, and two pieces only have yet been found—one of the posts was broken to pieces, and part taken away; the other, being nearly 18 inches in the ground, was taken wholly about thirty yards from the place where it stood. Rails were found near fifty yards from the fence, sticking in the ground two feet;—a board, and pieces of boards were found near 60 rods from the house. A most furious vein, about two rods wide, went through the bushes a considerable distance; and near the middle of the main one, it took nearly every thing with it; from trees that stood in its way, it tore the out side rough bark, as they had been snapt with a knife; but, blowing so low, had but little impression on the tops; generally, however, the leaves were blown to rags. Several people are almost fenced up in their houses with the timber, and their farms so injured, that they cannot be cultivated with any degree of convenience, for some years to come. It is said, some cattle are killed; but it is believed, no human body has received any injury to his person.

The loss that Benjamin Stokely has received on the Cool-spring Tract, where he lives, added to the loss of a valuable sugar camp on an adjoining tract, consisting of near 400 trees, which is wholly ruined, and even rendered unfit for any use, may, on a reasonable estimation, be computed at not less than five hundred dollars.

Cool Spring, (Beaver County)
13th June, 1801.

A writer in the New England Palladium says, "The various improvements which have rapidly taken place in our country, during the last 26 years, are at once an evidence of the ability and patriotism of our citizens. A minature picture of this may be seen in the Massachusetts Register for the present year, which, among other institutions of the useful kind in Massachusetts and Maine, gives 13 of the lucrative class, such as Banks, Insurance Companies, &c.—30 corporations for bridges—11 for locks and canals—7 to promote manufactures—6 for the safety and convenience of navigation in harbours and rivers—10 for turnpikes, and a great number of aqueducts—3 Colleges—27 Academies—2 Societies for propagating the Gospel—2 for Agriculture—8 for Charity, exclusive of more than 53 Masonic Societies—5 for acquiring Marine knowledge, and diffusing their charity to decayed seamen—and 7 for the purposes of Education, Humanity, and the Arts and Sciences generally (exclusive of grammar schools required by law in every town)—These excellent institutions, except those in the several towns, are incorporated by special acts, and most of them have accumulated property in lands, real estate or the funds, which enable them to pursue the end for which they associated. There are also many others of the same description as those abovementioned, which are not incorporated, such as societies for the purposes of piety, charity, education, manufactures, libraries, and various other public spirited enterprizes which have not as yet applied for acts of incorporation."

(Published at the particular request of a Subscriber.)

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Nisi Prius that no settler or intruder but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a non-settlement of lands west of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792; and of patents having issued in a number of instances to the Holland and Pa-

...Companies by order of the Board of ... pursuance of the proviso in the ninth ... that act—are not these presents con... ... the Commonwealth, preclude all ... forfeiture in such instances, and vest a ... title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The ... of the Supreme Court decided at ... that no settler or intruder upon land ... west of the Allegheny could take advantage of ... any forfeiture that might be incurred by warran... ... the act of the 3d of April 1792, and ... that such advantage could only be taken by the ... Commonwealth, in the mode prescribed by the ... act.

... proviso appeared, on the hearing of the ... ... for a mandamus, that patents had regu... ... in a number of instances to the Hol... ... and Population Companies in conformity ... to the opinion given by the Board of Proper... ... to the ninth section of the act, and the proviso ... annexed to it.

We are of opinion——

1st. That even if there is a manifest forfeiture ... the claim of a warrantee, the fact must be ... declared and recognized by the State before ... any other person can lawfully make a settlement ... on the same land, or a second warrant can issue.

2d. The patents having been regularly granted ... to the Holland and Population Companies ... under the authority of the Board of Property ... without fraud or surprise, the patentees, their ... heirs and assigns cannot be affected by any sub... ... sequent difference in the construction of the law ... or any revocation of the order of the Board of ... Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1801.

Mr. SCULL,

You are requested to publish the following Affidavit, that the Actual Settlers on the lands north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, may see what dependance they ought to have on their friend David Mead, who appears to have considered his own interest while in Philadelphia rather more connected with the Holland and Population Companies than with theirs.

ON this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, before me Robert Henry Dunkin, Esquire, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and by law authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, personally came and appeared David Meade of the county of Allegheny, in the state of Pennsylvania, and being duly sworn on his solemn oath deposes, declares and says, that during the second week of June this deponent was in Pittsburgh attending the court, he received letters from different people in Meade's settlement, otherwise Cussewago, informing him that from their situation from the Indians, they having killed two men in the neighbourhood of the town, they wished this deponent to use his influence in having the militia enrolled for the protection of the settlement, which was accomplished, and remained under enrollment about three months; and that from information received by this deponent he verily believes two other men were previous to that time killed by the hostile Indians in the neighbourhood of Presqu'isle, that as soon as this deponent returned to Cussewago, which was in the course of two or three weeks, he found that the people had removed into the town, and when it was necessary for them to go to work they went in parties armed, and which precaution gradually diminished until the time of the discharge of the militia that were enrolled; that this deponent verily believes from information received by him, that the camp of William Powers surveyor of the second district was, while either him or some of his deputies were surveying, broken up, a horse killed, and a man of the name of Thompson taken prisoner, who was carried to Detroit by the Indians, and who this deponent afterwards saw on his return, he having been released at Detroit; and this deponent verily believes they were western Indians, that during the time the friendly Indians scarcely came into the settlement, being fearful that the whites would retaliate on them, not being able to distinguish between them and the hostile Indians.

(Signed) DAVID MEAD.

Sworn before me,
R. H. Dunkin, Notary Public.

I, Robert Henry Dunkin, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the city of Philadelphia, do certify the aforegoing to be a true and exact copy of the original.

In faith whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of April 1801.

ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN,
Notary Public.

From New Orleans, May 9. "The markets here are overstocked with English and West-India goods. Flour is at 9 dollars, and getting higher."

☞ *This letter makes no mention of the blockade of the river by the* English.

From the Vermont Gazette.

On the 13th and 14th of April a number of young men of our vicinity, to the amount of ... in all, brought in the squirrels killed by them, which, on counting the different kinds, ... grey, red and striped, were found to amount to 5793.

Let the foreign invaders, or intentional invasion calculate the consequences of molesting ... like the above; an army of tens of thousands of them may be raised on emergency.

Query. What would they cost our nation ... called on to defend their rights against mercenary invaders.

Poultney, May 2, 1801.

From a Salem paper.

To make good Cheese observe the following Rules:

1. Let your milk be blood warm, and then ... a handful of salt to the milk of seven ...

3. Then stir in one tea cup full of runnet.

3. Let it stand two hours or more, and then cut the curd into middling squares, with a wooden knife, and press the curd to the bottom of the tub with a cloth, or sieve, and take out part of the whey: and when all the curd is at the bottom, take out all the whey, and let the curd drain for one quarter of an hour before you salt and break it into the vat.

4. If any curd swims, after pressing what you can to the bottom of the tub, it is slip curd, and must be taken out, or it will sour and ruin the cheese.

5. When your cheese is in the vat, it must be turned several times within the space of forty-eight hours.

6. When the cheese pressed, keep it as warm as you can, that it may sweat; and let it not be placed with new and damp cheese, if you can prevent.

7. Never leave a bowl, or dipper in the cheese tub while the cheese is earning, or conning.

8. When the whey is green, the curd is all made or earned.

9. When cheese swells, or puff, after it is taken from the press, pierce it with a wooden skewer in several places.

10. Sour milk, and that which is too cold, injures cheese.

11. Salt petre is apt to sour cheese, and make it ferment.

To make good Runnet, without which there can be no good Cheese.

1. As soon as the skin is cold from the calf, rinse it in water, and rub it with salt; then fill it and cover it with salt. If you dry it too near a fire, it will be rancid.

2. Put one gallon of spring water, boiled, to two skins, and add salt, until it will swim an egg: let it stand till blood warm, before you put in your skins, either whole, or cut into pieces: and within twenty-four hours it will be fit for use and may be bottled.

3. Too much runnet makes cheese strong, and too little makes it too mild. As before observed a tea cup, or a little more of good runnet, is enough for the milk of ten cows.

4. Cleanliness in the important business of making both cheese and butter, is a capital recommendation; it may be considered as a virtue; where it is known, it will be rewarded.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

On a tablet hanging up in the church of Allhallows Barking, Tower street, it is thus written: "This church was much defaced and ruined by a lamentable blow of 27 barrels of gunpowder, that took fire on the 4th of January, 1599, in a shipchandler's shop, over against the south side of the church, and afterwards was repaired and beautified again by a voluntary contribution of the parishioners."

The account of this disaster is as follows:—"One of the houses in this place was a ship chandler's, who, on the 4th of January aforesaid, being busy in his shop barreling up gunpowder, it took fire, and in the twinkling of an eye, blew up not only that, but all the houses thereabouts, to the number (towards the streets & in back alleys) of fifty or sixty. The number of persons destroyed by this blow could not be known, for the next house but one was the Role Tavern, a house always full of company at that time of night, and that day the parish dinner was at the house; and in three or four days after digging, they continually found heads, legs, &c. miserably torn and scorched, besides many whole bodies, with not so much as their clothes singed. In this accident there were two things very remarkable; the mistress of the house of the Role Tavern was found sitting in her bar, and one of the drawers standing by the bar side, with a pot in his hand, only stifled with dust and smoke; their bodies being preserved whole by means of great timbers falling across, one upon another.

"Also the next morning there was found upon the upper leads of Barking church, a young child lying in a cradle, neither child nor cradle having the least sign of any fire or hurt. It was never known who the child was, so that one of the parishes kept it as a memorial. And in the year 1666, (says Mr. Stow) I saw the child then grown up to be a proper maiden, and came to the man that had kept her all that time, when he was drinking at a tavern, and he asserted the above circumstance to be true."

Antiquities of London and Westminster, by Nicholas Bailey, author of the Dictionary.

When Mr. Holt, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was a student, he and some other young gentlemen, his friends, being out on a shooting party, became much fatigued, and wanting refreshment, they agreed to go into a public house, and take whatever it afforded; but, upon enquiry among one another, it appeared that none of the party had any money; some ingenuity therefore was necessary; and Mr. Holt, seeing a miserable old tottering female sitting in the chimney corner, enquired the cause of her condition. She had been sorely afflicted, she said, for more than a whole year with the ague, which baffled all the skill of the doctors. Mr. Holt immediately declared he would remove her complaint in ten days time, and accordingly got a pair of scissars and cutting out a circular piece of paper, wrote a line of VIRGIL in the margin, and bid her wear it about her neck. The old woman had faith, and the students could not prevail on her to take what they offered, but which they had not to give.

When Mr. Holt became Lord Chief Justice, a woman was brought before him for trial for witchcraft; his lordship was very unwilling to try, and much more to condemn her; he therefore asked in what instance the prisoner seemed particularly criminal? Her accusers said, among other things, that she had a charm whereby she cured agues, which never returned. The Judge called upon the old woman to answer the charge, and she honestly owned it was true, but absolutely denied possessing any supernatural power, and said that she did it merely by means of a bit of parchment or paper, on which was written something she did not understand, and which paper had cured her mother of a most obstinate ague, and was given to her by her mother as a rare and valuable legacy; which she had formerly received from a young gentleman of Oxford. The Chief Justice required the woman to produce the charm, and was confirmed in his suspicion, for he found it to be the VERY CHARM with which he had subdued his own and his companions hungry appetites. It is almost needless to add, that the witch escaped, and the Judge found a pleasing opportunity of discharging the prisoner, as well as compensating for his youthful frolic.

Extract from certain ORDINANCES passed at a Town Meeting on the 29th ult.

"*Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any person shall place a Waggon within the Public Square, or in any of the Streets or Alleys within this Borough, and having permitted it to remain there 24 hours, shall after due notice given him by any of the Citizens, neglect or refuse to remove the same, to some private inclosure or without the limits of this Borough; the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of Two Dollars with the Costs of prosecution."

"*Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any person shall drive a Horse or Horses in a Cart, Dray or Waggon, at a quicker gait than a walk within the limits of this Borough, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of One Dollar with the Costs of prosecution."

"*And be it further Ordained,* That if any person shall drive Horses without bells, in a Sleigh or Sledge, at a quicker gait than a walk, within the limits of this Borough, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of One Dollar with the Costs of prosecution."

"*Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any person shall disturb the public peace, by beating a drum after sunset within the limits of this Borough, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of One Dollar with the costs of prosecution."

Published in conformity to a Resolution of the Burgesses and Assistants.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are industriously circulated with a view to impress the public mind unfavourably to their title, by stating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands west of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent persons from being imposed on by such reports, to procure and publish the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inspection of the patents deposited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of those who desire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commissioned and sworn, Do hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennsylvania Population Company in the said city, and found therein deposited, Eight Hundred and Four several original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibson, in trust for the said Pennsylvania Population Company, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Reese deputy surveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power deputy surveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in District No. 4. late Thomas Stokeley deputy surveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the District late John Hoge deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons having accounts with the subscribers are requested to present the same immediately for settlement. Those who are indebted, and who will be so obliging as to call before the first day of August next, and discharge their respective balances, will receive our particular thanks.*

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living four miles and an half from Pittsburgh, near Jacob Negley's, a small red COW, about 10 years old, has some white in her face, and has been bored in the horn with a large gimblet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES ROUP.

Pitt township, June 30, 1801.

Pittsburgh, July 3.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bake house of Michael Adams, which entirely consumed it, together with the dwelling house—The flames raged with such violence before it was discovered, that it was with difficulty his household furniture was saved.

It is to be lamented that there are not a sufficient number of buckets belonging to the Borough to supply the engine with water—it is, however, expected, that steps will immediately be taken by the corporation to remedy this very serious evil.

Although the buildings were not the property of Mr. Adams, and his household furniture in a great degree saved, yet his loss in flour, &c. must be great, and when it is considered, that he has been in a declining state of health for a long time, and by this unfortunate accident bereft of the means of supporting his family, we have no doubt but that the citizens of this borough will evince their usual liberality by contributing to his relief, and enabling him again to pursue his business.

The Donations of the benevolent will be received this day and to-morrow at the Store of DENNY & BEELEN.

"*Sell that ye have and give alms, provide yourselves bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not.*"

"*For unto whomsoever much is given of him shall be much required.*"

ST. LUKE.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

David Howell, Esq. is appointed Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island.

Commissioners to treat with several Nations of Indians east of the Mississippi.

General William R. Davie.
General James Wilkinson, and
Colonel Benjamin Hawkins.

Agent with the Cherokees; and Military Agent Tennessee.

Col. Return J. Meigs—in place of Captain Lewis and Colonel Hendley.

WASHINGTON, (Georgia) June 4.

Some men from Carolina passed through Washington this week, on their return home, having set out for Tombigby, but Col. Hawkins informed them it would be dangerous to proceed; that a great part of the Indians had joined Bowles and had threatened to pull down his (Hawkin's) house; that he expected an attack every day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Ship Enterprize, captain Cuming, has arrived at New York, with 296 passengers, from Londonderry. Captain C. informs, that the British government refused clearing his vessel out on account of the passengers, who rose on the crew and compelled them to go to sea. They at length gave up the ship to Captain Cuming, on condition that he would land them in New York.

Col. Humphries, our minister at Madrid, has very spiritedly and handsomely remonstrated to the Spanish government on the rigorous quarantine which American vessels are subject to in the ports of Spain. Unfortunately, says he, it does not appear that much attention has been paid to my representations.

The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend a Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening next, at the usual time and place.

By order,
JAMES COLHOON, Sec'y.

July 2, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation District*—No. 5, 6, 15, 24, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 172, 180.

Second Donation District—No. 22, 23, 171, 367, 380, 418, 427, 1763, 1828, 1896, 1898, 1913, 1942, 1945.

Third Donation District—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 456, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 549.

Fourth Donation District—No. 68, 72, 75, 652, 661, 765, 796, 828, 852, 860.

Fifth Donation District—No. 89, 96, 871, 889, 1009, 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation District—No. 1124, 1256, 1302.

Seventh Donation District—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation District—No. 159, 1515, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth Donation District—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.

Second Depreciation District—No. 107.

Third Depreciation District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth Depreciation District—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation District—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh, on the west side of the Allegheny river.

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. 6w.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE *TRACT of LAND with improvements, situate on Pine creek, about* 11 *miles from Pittsburgh. This tract includes the largest bottom on the creek, and for meadow land is exceeded by few. Persons wishing to purchase it is supposed will view the premises, on which are erected a Barn and Still House—the land under cultivation amounts to about 30 acres, part of which is in meadow, and there is a number of young fruit trees planted out. It is presumed this tract is worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to lead an easy farmer's life.*

For terms apply to GEORGE COCHRAN, in Pittsburgh, or RICHARD COCHRAN, on the premises. tf

June 11, 1801.

NOTICE.

DISADVANTAGES *arising from calling the Lots laid out adjoining Georgetown, about one mile above the mouth of Little Beaver, by the name of West Baltimore, it is determined, that said name be abolished, and that all said Lots, in future be considered as a part of Georgetown.*

THOMAS SMITH

March 15, 1801.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away the first of this instant from the subscriber living five miles above Mr. John Williamson's Mill, on Big Shenango, a Dark Sorrel HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has a small star and long switch tail; he went off with a bay Mare in poor order. who had on a small bell, and a large button in place of a buckle on the bell collar, she had been brought to this settlement from Sewickly, Westmoreland county, and probably will make for said place. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him at the aforesaid mill, or send word of his being taken up so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Crawford county, 29th May, 1801.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS *just received and is opening, a large and handsome assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *suitable for the season.*

He has also on hand a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS *well assorted, and a large quantity of Coarse and Fine* SALT—*he always keeps a regular supply of* GROCERIES, *and has every necessary for persons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for sale at reasonable prices. He hopes his attention to business and elegant assortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, customers and those who may call at his Store.*

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1801.

N. B. All persons indebted to John Irwin, by bond, note, or book account, are required to come immediately and settle their respective balances —No further indulgence will be given.

Jeremiah Barker, & Co.

Have just received a handsome and general assortment of the freshest

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell, as usual, very low.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

IS just opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* building, a few doors above Messrs. Barkers Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices; he will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers, and hopes that his conduct in business, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, also, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholesale or Retail. Having bid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themselves to their friends and the public in general that they will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige us by paying off their accounts.

Warren Town and Out Lots,

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 6th day of July next, a Book will be opened in the house of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Broken straw, for the Sale of all the In and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms:——One third part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, when the entry of the sale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of sale—For the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond or the payment of said instalments to the Commissioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will issue to the purchasers provided the purchase money is paid agreeable to the terms of sale.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commissioner.

Brokenstraw, June 18, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,

Just Received and now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheetings, Droghedas, cotton and linen checks, a few pieces of superfine cassimers, ginghams, muslins, &c. &c.—also, a very large and beautiful assortment of common Tea Ware and China.

Those Goods have all been purchased for cash, and are now offered for sale at the most reduced prices for the same useful article.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1801.

The Subscriber proposes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

in Fifth Street, near the Diamond; where all kinds of Instruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and dispatch, and on the lowest terms. Those who may please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their business done to their satisfaction. Posting of Books will also be attended to.

Moses Ford.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prither and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a series of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole Brought down to the present time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct History of the French Revolution from its commencement to the present time—detailing its progress down to the death of the King, the reign of Robespierre—sketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* Campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It shall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*, to non subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

A list of the subscribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is given.

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be issued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

Subscriptions are received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or grose.

November 13, 1800.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, ensuing, for the supply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittsburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Presqu'isle; at Niagara; at Oswego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior,

SECOND. At Forts Washington, Vincennes, and Massac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any post or place on the east side of the Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South West Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee; at Bear creek on the Tennessee River, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Choctaw country between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickasaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of January 1802, until the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinson; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnston; at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbour; at Fort Johnson, Cape Fear; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Washington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, excepting Pittsburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Presqu'isle, in the state of Pennsylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at West Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of New Jersey or New-York, excepting Oswego and Niagara in the state of New-York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boston Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portsmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

A ration is to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of sifted or boulted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork; and when fresh meat is issued, salt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and an half, for every hundred rations—The proposals will extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the several components parts of the ration, as well as substitutes and alternatives, must be specified.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been, or may be, furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding six months.

HENRY DEARBORN

Secretary of War.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick House and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel; and opposite the Pittsburgh Academy. There is also a well improved Garden belonging to the house. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT

In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 22d of August next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the subscribers residing in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reserved Tract at the mouth of Catkade creek, including the same. The said Reserved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1799. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of sale, one fifth part within two years from said day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the said Books shall be opened, and the highest price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The said tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unless the purchaser within three years from the day of sale makes an actual settlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that survey, and erect thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and reside thereon for five years next following the first settlement of the same. No patent to issue unless satisfactory proof shall be made of such actual settlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commissioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 12t.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buckskin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry township on the 4th of May, an indented Servant named JOHN VALLENEY, about 19 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, wants his fore teeth, has black hair, had on a striped gingham coat and a bottle green jacket with sugar loaf buttons, and a new square crown'd hat; he took with him two or three shirts, one pair of cloth trowsers of a dark drab colour, one pair of yellow nankeen trowsers, two pair of striped tow trowsers and a red flag handkerchief.

Whoever apprehends said servant and confines him in any jail to that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN BOYD.

May 6, 1801.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Published,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harrisburgh for the Author,

The Second Edition, with considerable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,

In a method entirely new.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing a variety of the most useful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Esquire.

THOSE *persons who may wish to be supplied with this useful Book, must notify the Printer hereof, as soon as possible, as a considerable part of the impression is already engaged—The price will be One Dollar,*

May 9, 1801.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.